

To the Democratic Voters of Richmond

The executive officers of the Bryan-Kern-Lamb Club of Richmond desire to present a word of exhortation and appeal to the Democratic voters of the city with respect to the election which takes place to-morrow. This club, with a membership of nearly 4,000, embracing every element of our social life and every phase of thought in the party, has by its energy and enthusiasm for the cause earned a right to speak a word of counsel to Democrats, whether within or without its membership.

A FULL DEMOCRATIC VOTE.

The members of the club are earnestly exhorted to vote early, and each one is likewise urged to secure, if possible, the presence of some neighbor or acquaintance at the polls. Devote at least a part of to-morrow to the work of bringing out the full Democratic vote and maintaining the prestige and importance of Richmond in the councils of the dominant party in Virginia and in safeguarding the cause of good government in the city, State and nation.

To those Democrats who may contemplate remaining away from the polls appeal is made to reconsider and not to adopt a course which, it is believed, cannot be sustained by sound considerations of public policy. Experience has shown that in all constitutional governments rule by parties is essential to their well-being.

A UNITED DEMOCRACY.

Patriotic and intelligent men lend their allegiance to the party which, in view of its fundamental principles and its record while in power, most commends itself to their sense of right. That some characteristic of a duly nominated candidate or phase of political sentiment may not be acceptable to the individual Democrat can afford no warrant for withholding his support. Especially is this true when the principles and practices of the opposing party are admittedly bad and present no hope of reformation, except through the efforts of a militant and united Democracy.

REMEMBER REPUBLICAN RECORD.

Surely no Richmond Democrat, recalling the past record of the Republican party, and the wrong and outrage which that party has so often sought to inflict upon his city and section, can contemplate with complacency the suggestion that he lend a quasi-endorsement to that record by refusing his accustomed support to the nominees and principles of the Democratic party in this election. By so doing he contributes towards insuring the continued rule of the Republican party and to deprive the country of the protection which can alone come from a well organized opposition. Such a course also lessens the influence of all such Democrats in the future councils of their party, and deprives the State of the benefit of their conservative judgment.

To those Democrats who are inclined to vote the Republican ticket we would present a word of respectful warning and the insistence that nothing in the political conditions of the country really justify such a course. We allude, of course, to men who still believe in Democratic principles, but who feel that the ultimate good of the party and the best interests of the South will be subserved by voting for the Republican nominees at this election.

OBJECTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The three grounds most frequently heard in sup-

port of the claim that conservative Democrats should vote the Republican ticket are as follows:

GOVERNMENTAL GUARANTEE OF BANKS.

1st. "The demand of the Democratic platform for the enactment of a law to require national banks to contribute to a fund to guarantee the safety of deposits in all such banks is undemocratic and inherently wrong."

The Democratic party regards with zealous eye any plan which involves intrusion into the individual rights or business enterprises of citizens. Such a power, while inherent in the government, should only be exercised when considerations of public policy and the promotion of the best interests of society as a whole demand such interference. When such conditions arise the Democratic party has not hesitated to exercise this power, both in the State and nation. Thus numerous instances might be cited of the application here referred to.

Virginia has in connection with her Agricultural Department a system for inspecting fertilizers. That some manufacturers will sell fertilizers which do not contain in proper proportions all the ingredients stamped upon the bag necessitates this law. To provide for these inspectors and to carry out this law, a fund is raised by taxing all manufacturers a certain charge upon each ton of fertilizer offered for sale. Thus the honest and painstaking dealer is taxed to detect the dishonest or careless and to safeguard the farmer from imposition. It has never been suggested that this law was undemocratic or "inherently unjust."

The State of Virginia provides for inspection and supervision of insurance companies to prevent loss to the patrons of such as may be insolvent or not conducted according to approved plans. To support this department, all insurance companies doing business in the State are taxed—the solvent and well conducted companies to safeguard the patrons of insolvent and badly conducted companies—and yet it is not suggested that this system is undemocratic or "inherently unjust."

The city of Richmond maintains out of taxes collected from all the people a Fire Department to safeguard buildings owned by a certain class of citizens. Yet that all those who own no buildings should be taxed to protect primarily those who do is not regarded as undemocratic or "inherently unjust."

The city and State maintain a system of free schools to educate children, and for this purpose the property of citizens having no children, or whose children attend private schools, is taxed to educate the children of those who are too poor or too lazy to make such provision. The idea once prevalent among a certain class that this system was undemocratic and "inherently unjust" has long since disappeared.

The Federal government, from taxes collected in all sections and from all the people, expends annually millions of dollars to accommodate commerce in and out the few harbors on our seaboard or to protect by levees the lowlands of citizens living along the Mississippi, and yet the system is regarded as undemocratic or "inherently unjust."

Instances without number in the political life of the city, State and nation might be cited to illustrate and justify the principle contended for. Experience has demonstrated that causeless runs

upon banks in times of financial uneasiness have occasioned widespread disasters. This action on the part of frightened depositors, so destructive to the country's interests, has always resulted from a fear that their deposits were not safe. It is to remove any ground for this fear and thus safeguard the interests of all the people that this remedial legislation is proposed.

That the idea cannot be regarded as ultra-radical may be assured by the fact that a Republican committee in the last Congress reported favorably the Fowler bill, and the Richmond Chamber of Commerce and many other like bodies endorsed the measure. This bill contained a provision for the guarantee of bank deposits which, while not exactly that of the platform, was analogous in principle.

It is believed that the small tax imposed upon national banks to create the guarantee fund will be more than offset by the profits derived from their large increase in deposits, while the country as a whole will enjoy the benefits resulting from a sense of increased financial security. Such a thing as a run by depositors upon a bank would be unknown.

REPUBLICAN SOCIALISM.

What remedial legislation do the Republicans propose to meet the dangers of the present conditions? Their platform declares for the establishment of a "postal savings bank system." No word of argument is necessary to show to Democrats objecting to the remedy offered by the Democratic platform that the one thus proposed by the Republicans is far more obnoxious. It is admittedly undemocratic and socialistic. It creates tens of thousands of new officers, withdraws from present banks, State and national, the savings of depositors and places the immense aggregate under the control of Republican officials at Washington. The new power and patronage thus accorded them would be used to build up their favorite banks in certain favored centers, to the detriment of the small banks and the small trade centers. It would open up fresh opportunities for favoritism and corruption only equalled by that of the protective tariff. The Republicans have deprived State banks of the right to issue notes, and they now propose, by this unjustifiable course of the government, to deprive them of the ability to retain the savings of their present depositors.

The Republican plan would undoubtedly prevent runs by depositors on banks, State and national. This result, however, would be accomplished by depriving these banks of their present patronage.

THE RIGHT TO JURY TRIAL.

2d. "The demand for a law securing to citizens the right to jury trial when charged with violating court injunctions beyond the presence of the court is undemocratic and an assault upon the integrity of the judiciary."

A brief investigation will suffice to show the groundless character of this objection.

Experience developed that certain Federal judges had fallen into the habit of issuing injunctions in cases of dispute arising between employees and their employers. Frequently complaint would be made to the judge that such orders had been violated and assaults made upon persons and property. Thereupon the party or parties accused of the offense would be summoned before the judge, and by a summary proceeding the party so accused

would be discharged or fined and imprisoned. In most cases the alleged offenses constituted crimes under the penal statutes of the country. And yet by the device above indicated citizens were charged with criminal offenses, their guilt determined and punishment inflicted, without being accorded the right to a trial by jury, which is the constitutional birthright of every English and American freeman. This anomalous condition of affairs induced the United States Senate in 1896 to take under consideration the subject with a view of adopting, if necessary, some statute protecting citizens charged with indirect contempt of the Federal courts—that is, of violating injunction orders beyond the presence of the court which issued them.

The result of this investigation was the passage by the Senate of a bill according to citizens charged with indirect contempt the right to a trial by jury upon the question of their guilt or innocence. This bill was passed by practically a unanimous vote, Senator Platt, of Connecticut, being the only Senator heard in opposition. Senators Hill, of New York; George, of Mississippi, and Vilas, of Wisconsin, were among the Democrats who took a leading part in the discussion. Senators Sherman, Allison, Hale, Hawley and other Republican leaders were present, and interposed no objection.

It is this bill, which had its origin years before the question assumed a partisan character, that the Democrats ask in their platform shall be enacted into law.

Four years ago the platform of the party made demand for like legislation. Conservative Democrats who supported Judge Parker never suspected that, under the leadership of a jurist who had for years presided over the highest court of the greatest State in this republic, they were making an assault upon the integrity of the judiciary.

The demand is so reasonable that the remedial legislation suggested should commend itself to thoughtful men—certainly to Democrats ever jealous for the constitutional rights of citizens.

FEDERAL RECOGNITION OF SOUTH.

3d. "Virginia and the South will receive greater recognition in the Federal government if her people will vote the Republican ticket."

It would be difficult to fashion an appeal more at variance with the facts of the past or the probabilities of the future. It is admitted that since the war the only recognition which the people of the South have received at the hands of the Federal government was during the twelve years when the Democrats controlled the lower House of Congress and a Democratic President sat in the White House.

Carlisle, of Kentucky, and Crisp, of Georgia, were made Speakers of Congress. Mills, of Texas, and Wilson, of West Virginia, were made chairmen of the Ways and Means Committee; Tucker, of Virginia, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and other Southern men selected to positions of almost equal influence in Congress.

Under President Cleveland, Lamar, Garland, Bayard, Wilson, Herbert, Hoke Smith and Francis were called to the Cabinet. White and Lamar were placed upon the Supreme Court. Ambassadors, ministers and consuls without number were selected from the South. In every conceivable way the people of this great section were accorded their rights under the law and their due proportion of influence in shaping the country's destiny.

The appeal that by abandoning their party Democrats may expect recognition at the hands of the government under a Republican administration is as fatuous as it is unworthy.

The Democratic party has emancipated the voters of Virginia from the political thralldom in which they were placed by what Mr. Adams justly termed the "crime" of the Republican party.

Republicans may vote for their party because they believe in its principles. Democrats would occupy a strange position by celebrating their emancipation by voting for a party whose principles they abhor and whose record with respect to their State and section is, as declared by Mr. Adams, "one of crime worse than folly."

For the present fortuitous conditions in Virginia the Democratic party alone deserves the gratitude of the people. There is no menace to these conditions except from the threat contained in the Republican platform. We are assured that it is an "idle threat." If so, it was an act of inexcusable folly. If honestly made, it constitutes a new menace, and banishes from the hearts of our people the hope that, after forty years of persecution by this sectional party, we were at last to be relieved from its assaults.

Only a majority of the Supreme Court stands between the people of Virginia and the program of the Republican party as declared in their platform for reopening the whole vexatious question of negro suffrage. Four judges will certainly be appointed by the next President, and upon the character and constitutional bias of these new appointees the stability of our present Constitution may depend.

Democrats and all well-wishers for Virginia's peace should strive for the election of a Democratic President, in whose hands this power of appointment is confided.

We have at some length sought to meet the objections most frequently urged by disgruntled Democrats to the present platform and candidate of their party and the ground upon which they would support the Republican nominees.

We leave the great question to them for decision—only urging that the far-reaching consequences to our city, State and nation which may result from a disintegration of the Democratic party shall be placed in opposition to any suggestion of temporary advantage likely to accrue from Republican success.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM NEEDED.

The fundamental fact in this election, and the one with which thoughtful men everywhere should take earnest reckoning, is the widespread discontent among millions of people throughout this country. Their poverty and their attitude of mind is in large measure the result of the policies of the Republican party. The success of this party at the election to-morrow will but intensify these conditions and render thousands of people more ripe for radicalism and violence. Debs, Hearst, Watson and every other apostle of confusion and folly desire the election of Judge Taft. Democratic success would bring some measure of reform. Republican success will but intensify the existing deplorable and peace-destroying conditions and render these agitators all the more powerful.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. HARWOOD,

Pres. Bryan-Kern-Lamb Club.

GAME IS PLAYED; CARDS ON TABLE

Spell-Binding Over, Party Workers Get Down to Vote Getting.

FIGHT ON IN THIS CITY

Virginia Safely Democratic, Except in the Ninth, Where Struggle Is Bitter.

BY C. A. BOYCE.

After three months of bitterness and acrimony, of toil and confusion, of vituperation and fierce debate, one of the most interesting and important national campaigns ever waged on American soil has practically drawn to a close.

Although much public speaking will be done on all sides throughout the country to-day, its effect cannot be far-reaching, as the leaders are turning their attention toward marshaling the rank and file of the voters and preparing for the battle of the ballots, which will rage from sunrise to sunset in every city and hamlet to-morrow.

Up to this time it has been a fight between the leaders. Now the question of which one of the great national parties shall be in control at the White House for the next four years has been transferred to the great body of the American people for final arbitrament, and it will be determined to-morrow by the ballots which will fall white and noiseless like snowflakes from one end of the country to the other.

It has indeed been a great campaign, and although the Republicans as a rule, are claiming the election of their ticket with apparent confidence, the Democrats do not seem to be without

A FEW REASONS

Why you should patronize the Royal Laundry.

It's the very best in the city. It does not crush the life out of your linen.

Each department is in charge of skilled workmen.

It washes woollens in a special soap.

It washes colored goods in a special soap, keeping them bright and fresh.

It irons the edges of the collars round like ivory.

It irons every shirt to fit as the maker intended it should.

Many of the most careful dressers in Richmond are our customers.

We are pleasing them, and we can please you.

Royal Laundry,
207-211 N. 7th St.
Phone 1592.

hope. The prominent spellbinders who have been laboring about the closing day of the election in Virginia, though many speeches will be made for both the leading parties, especially in the Fifth and Ninth Districts.

Governor Swanson will close the campaign at Danville to-night, and Senator Martin will speak in Alexandria.

A large number of other appointments will be filled by various orators, and it looks as if a heavy vote will be polled in the State. Below will be found a list of the Democratic and Republican nominees for Congress in the several districts:

Democrats—

First District—William A. Jones, Richmond county.

Second District—H. L. Maynard, Portsmouth.

Third District—John Lamb, Richmond city.

Fourth District—Francis Rives Lassiter, Petersburg.

Fifth District—E. W. Saunders, Franklin.

Sixth District—Carter Glass, Lynchburg.

Seventh District—James Hay, Madison.

Eighth District—C. C. Carlin, Alexandria.

Ninth District—J. Cloyd Byars, Bristol.

Tenth District—H. D. Flood, Appomattox.

Republicans—

First District—George Nelms Wise, Newport News.

Second District—D. Lawrence Groner, Norfolk.

Third District—John G. Luce, Gloucester.

Fourth District—(No nomination).

Fifth District—John M. Parsons, Grayson.

Sixth District—B. Mercer Hartman, Roanoke.

Seventh District—C. L. Pritchard, Front Royal.

Eighth District—John W. Gregg, Loudoun.

Ninth District—O. Bascom Slem, Big Stone Gap.

Tenth District—W. Courtney Franklin, Appomattox.

All the Democratic candidates will be elected, with the possible exception of J. Cloyd Byars, in the Ninth District, who is in a death grapple with Representative C. Bascom Slem, Republican.

A complete list of the Democratic and Republican candidates for electors in Virginia follows:

Democrats—Samuel W. Williams, Samuel L. Kelley, E. B. Montague, A. J. Ackles, H. M. Smith, W. B. Cooke, R. A. James, A. B. Coleman, H. H. Downing, J. R. Cochran, E. M. Carter, W. E. Allen.

Republicans—John E. Roller, John C. Noel, W. W. Butner, Percy S. Stephenson, Leslie H. Drew, L. O. Davis, J. D. Perkins, U. G. Flanagan, E. D. Ott, W. B. G. Shumate, A. P. Crockett, H. B. McKinney.

The Democratic candidates for electors will all be elected, with the possible exception of J. Cloyd Byars, in the Ninth District, who is in a death grapple with Representative C. Bascom Slem, Republican.

For the information and guidance of the voters, the following official statement given out by Chairman J. Taylor Elyson, of the Democratic State Committee, is printed:

"Our statutes plainly provide that in elections for President and Vice-President of the United States the voters at said elections shall designate their preference for any candidate for President and Vice-President by scratching the names of the other candidates for President and Vice-President. In other words, if you desire to vote for William Jennings Bryan and John W. Kern, you would scratch out the names of William H.

Taft and James S. Sherman, and the names of all other candidates for President and Vice-President, except those of Bryan and Kern.

"Our election laws also provide that a line with a pen or pencil shall be drawn through the names of the candidates you do not wish to vote for, and no name shall be considered scratched unless this pen or pencil mark extends through three-fourths of the length of said name."

Fight in Richmond.

For the first time since 1896 there is sharp division and keen interest among the voters of Richmond. The closing rally of the campaign will be held to-night at Sanger Hall, under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Council. All the men booked to speak are popular platform orators, and a large attendance is already assured.

Mr. J. J. Creamer, a prominent labor leader, will preside and former Governor Andrew Jackson Montague will be the chief speaker. Colonel Eugene C. Massie and Hon. Robert W. Wither, of Suffolk, will likewise make addresses, and they are both men of force and eloquence on the public platform.

The matter of Sanger Hall, under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Council, will be addressed by Governor Montague to-day was discussed in the City Committee Saturday night, but it was abandoned because of the improbability of being able to secure a suitable hall on such short notice.

The Red Fox of Middlesex, as his political friends delight to call him, fairly captivated his hearers at the Jefferson Hotel rally last Friday night, and prominent party leaders without reference to faction have been heard to say that his speech on that occasion was one of the most magnificent portrayals of Democratic principles heard here in many years.

There will be an important conference of the officers and workers of the Bryan-Kern-Lamb Club at Murphy's Hotel at 7 o'clock to-night, and when it is over the members will attend the Sanger Hall meeting.

All the saloons throughout the State will close at sundown this evening, and all elections are closed until sunrise on Wednesday morning.

The vote in Richmond will probably be heavy, comparatively speaking. The advocates of Mr. Taft are very active, and a great deal of effective work has been done on the Bryan side. Whoever shall win the struggle will go down in history as one of the most memorable political campaigns ever fought on American soil.

TAKEN TO NORFOLK

Cadets Accompanying the Body of Young Ferebee to His Old Home.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
LEXINGTON, Va., November 1.—The remains of Cadet G. Cook Ferebee, whose death occurred yesterday from injuries received in a game of football at the Virginia Military Institute, left to-day for his home in Norfolk, Va., for burial.

Accompanying the remains were Cadets Mayer, Thom and Yeatman, of Norfolk, classmates in the fourth class of Cadet Ferebee; Cadet Kinsolving, of Mr. Sterling, Ky., of the third class; Walter Radcliff, of Smithfield, Va., second class, and Cadet Tom Pogue, Lexington, Va., first class.

The corps of cadets escorted the remains to East Lexington. They were taken to Buena Vista, thence via Roanoke to Norfolk.

Small Fire in Jackson Ward.

Fire in a small wooden structure, near the corner of Hickory and Calhoun Streets, which broke out this morning shortly after 2 o'clock, was extinguished by the company from the Brook Avenue engine-house. The damage was slight.

Adventists Hold Six-Day Meeting.

Well-Known Men in Attendance. Temperance Rally to Be Held.

Commencing to-morrow morning through next Sunday, the Virginia Conference of the Seventh Day Adventists will hold its twenty-fifth annual session in the Seventh Day Adventist Church on Third-third Street, between Clay and Leigh Streets.

Some of the best known men who will be in attendance are Elder A. G. Daniels, of Washington, D. C., president of the General Conference of Seventh Day Adventists, Professor M. E. Jones, of New York, D. C., chairman of the United States National Temperance Department; Elder L. F. Starr, of Baltimore, president of the Chesapeake Conference; Elder Morris Lukens, of Washington, D. C., general manager of the book department, Review and Herald Publishing Association.

A program of the meeting has been published showing in addition the growth of the church since its foundation fifty-seven years ago. The object of these State conferences is to bring before the members of the church the views of the believers of the church church may be spread as speedily as possible. The sessions for each day will last from 8:15 to 11 o'clock in the morning and from 1 o'clock in the afternoon to 7:15 in the evening. The public is invited.

ADVENTISTS HOLD SIX-DAY MEETING

Well-Known Men in Attendance. Temperance Rally to Be Held.

VOTE IN 1904

How Richmond People Cast Their Ballots Four Years Ago.

Four years ago the official vote in Richmond city was as follows: For William H. Taft, 3,749; for Roosevelt, 569; for Woodrow Wilson, 52; for Charles E. Debs, 23, making a total cast of 4,390.

To Vote on County Seat.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WILLIAMSBURG, Va., November 1.—The citizens of New Kent county will vote Tuesday on the question as to whether the county seat is to be removed to Boulevard or to remain where it is. The proposed change has been a bone of contention for some time, and the New Kent people have been considerably worked up over it. Some months ago the Boulevard Land Company offered to give \$5,000 toward building a new courthouse if the county seat would be removed to that place. The question has been debated from time to time by the county, but since then, and the plan has encountered strenuous opposition among a good many of the people.

Boulevard has both railroad and water routes, and is a prosperous little town. The county seat has been moved there the prospects are good for the growth of the place.

Edmondson-Jones.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
PHILLIS, Va., November 1.—The Reformatory church, near Boydton, Va., was the scene of a very profitable marriage Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock, when Miss Nell Bugg Jones, daughter of the late Mr. S. J. Jones, and Mrs. Mary B. Jones, became the bride of Mr. Daniel Stokes Edmondson.

The Rev. J. W. Twilley officiated. Miss Mary Williams Jones rendered the wedding march.

Miss Alma B. Jones, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and carried a beautiful bouquet of white carnations, while Mr. Hendrick Hayes acted as best man.

The bridesmaids were Misses Bessie and Mattie Sue Edmondson, Louis Jones, Helen Ricks, Lucy Hayes, Carrie Gill, Alice Young and Annie Petty. The groomsmen were Messrs. Richard Jones, J. W. Jones, Hattie Hite, Brooks Davis, Robert Young, Robert Gayle, Tom Andrews and Willie Crute.

The ushers were Messrs. J. A. Bugg, W. H. Crute, J. R. Boswell and D. H. Jones. Miss Alice Betts sang.

Four cakes were served at the entry of the bride party. Little Miss Allene Rebecca Farrar was flower girl.

The bride wore a handsome traveling suit of bronze and carried an exquisite bouquet of American Beauty roses.

The bride entered with her brother, Mr. Marvin B. Jones, by whom she was given away. The church was tastefully decorated with autumn leaves.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmondson left and a shower party for Washington and other places.

Get the Habit—Burn Clinchfield Domestic. Order through your dealer or direct of the Clinchfield Coal Corporation, Roanoke, Va.

For Twenty Years a SUCCESSFUL CURE.

RHEUMATEURISM

The testimony of hundreds who have been cured is our warrant for success. A test will tell the story.

At all Druggists, or Phone 823.

Gressett, Mrs. W. T. Gressett, Mr. and Mrs. George Rupp, Misses B. Deasy, E. E. Boltz, S. F. Sampson, M. W. Deasy, E. E. Whipple, M. E. Riedon, Bessie Deas, Miss Buchanan, Miss Buchanan, P. P. Mills, B. C. Day, W. H. Williamson, J. P. Macey, J. L. Wells, D. E. Winfree, D. Kaufman, W. T. Hall, Jr., T. J. Moore, A. W. Saunders, William L. Carneal, A. H. McDowell, W. Leigh Carnal, J. Taylor Stratton, Fritz Willis, Thomas Farley and Louis Kreier.

Exchange Shots in Pistol Duel.

Affray, Growing Out of Family Affairs, Occurred in Railway Depot.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

ROCKY MOUNT, Va., November 1.—A shooting affray occurred at the Norfolk and Western depot this morning. Dr. J. Semple Cahill and Robert Smithers exchanged a dozen shots.

Smithers was shot through the stomach and may not recover. Cahill received a flesh wound in the thigh, which is not serious.

Ball feeling between the men in family affairs, the cause of the shooting, Cahill being the aggrieved party.

H. L. Davis, an innocent bystander, was not in the ankle by a bullet from Smithers' pistol, but the wound is not dangerous.

The affray occurred just as the Norfolk and Western train from Roanoke was pulling in, and it is a wonder no more people were hurt.

TO ASK ELECTION

Voters of Lynchburg Want an Expression of Opinion on Local Option.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
LYNCHBURG, Va., November 1.—It is expected that the petition of